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THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20505

National Intelligence Officers

NFAC #5242-81/1  
21 August 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence  
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

THROUGH : National Intelligence Officer for Warning

FROM : Assistant National Intelligence Officer for Africa

SUBJECT : Warning Report: Sub-Saharan Africa [ ]

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1. Action Requested: None; the attached report is for your information. [ ]

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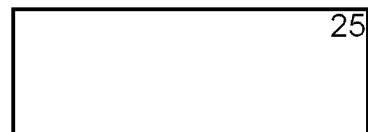
2. Background: Community representatives and specialists met on 18 August 1981 with the A/NIO/AF as chairman. The attached report has not been coordinated with the other participants, but is being circulated to them. If they feel their views have been misinterpreted, or if they have significant additional concerns, I'll report further to you. [ ]

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Attachment  
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## WARNING REPORT: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA\* NO. 34

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The political tensions that have been evident in the Central African Republic in recent weeks seem to have eased. This does not mean that the Dacko government necessarily has a firmer grip on internal developments. Dacko is trying to get the opposition parties to associate with his government. He has lifted the ban on one of these parties and also has lifted the "state of siege" that has been in effect since late July. The French seem willing to stick with Dacko in order to preserve their position in the country, but they may have to reassess the situation if Dacko is unable to firm up his regime. There is fragmentary evidence that Libyan funds and material assistance are being funneled to opposition groups, but we cannot determine yet how substantial this support is.

ANGOLA - SOUTH AFRICA

The community has not been able to confirm South African claims that advanced SA-6 SAM missiles are being deployed to bolster Cuban air defenses in southern Angola. [REDACTED] 25X1

[REDACTED] The other SAM systems already in southern Angola do seem to be of concern to the South Africans as they carry out operations against SWAPO.

There is circumstantial evidence that preparations may be underway for new Angolan-Cuban military operations against UNITA. The weather at this time in southern Angola is conducive to large-scale operations and joint Cuban-Angolan offensives have taken place during this period in past years. If such an offensive occurs, analysts believe it important to focus on Cuban military activity in support of the Angolans in order to determine whether the Cuban role in Angola is changing--becoming more aggressive--particularly in light of recent Angolan government statements that more Cuban troops might have to be called in to the country to combat the South Africans. [REDACTED] 25X1

SOUTH AFRICA

Incidents of sabotage and other acts of terrorism--highlighted by the recent rocket attack on a South African military installation near Pretoria--by insurgents of the ANC are fast becoming commonplace in South Africa. Whether the insurgents will be able to increase their campaign is open to question, but two possible signs of enhanced capability would be increased ANC

\*This memorandum is one of a series produced monthly by NIO/AF. Its purpose is to review possible developments in the short-term future that would be damaging to US interests. Obviously, many of these developments will not occur in the time frame or in the manner suggested, or will not occur at all.

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use of the homelands for infiltration and evidence of a more extensive ANC network developing inside South Africa. There is some evidence that the ANC is already using the homelands for infiltration. [ ] 25X1

The pressure on the South African military to retaliate against neighboring black states for permitting the ANC to operate from their territory will almost certainly grow. Considering the already strong and unchecked influence of the military within the government, more operations are likely. In the meantime, the Soviets continue to take advantage of Pretoria's aggressive posture to propagandize against the US by linking Washington to South Africa. [ ] 25X1

### LIBERIA

The recent arrest and execution of several alleged coup plotters clearly indicates that Sgt. Doe, in typical African fashion, is moving to consolidate his power. We are likely to see further moves against leftists in the government as Doe moves to eliminate potential centers of opposition. As a result, the prospects of Doe moving toward civilian rule are dimmer. There is no evidence to support Doe's contention that the Soviets or Libyans were involved with the alleged plotters. [ ] 25X1

### THE GAMBIA

The Gambia is returning to normal following the attempted coup. Security is being maintained primarily by the Senegalese troops who have remained in the country, but there is continuing concern that the arms that were captured and then distributed by the rebels are still unaccounted for. The attempted coup is a classic illustration of what could happen in other West African countries where serious economic and social problems are producing popular discontent with the governing elite that could result in violence without warning. American lives elsewhere in West Africa could again be placed in jeopardy as they were in The Gambia. [ ] 25X1

### MISCELLANEOUS

The NRM insurgency continues to be a serious threat to the Machel regime. Analysts ponder at what point Machel may have to ask for Soviet or Cuban assistance if South Africa continues to put pressure on him through the NRM. Cuban analysts feel that if Machel asked Castro for troops, the Cuban leader would provide them. One unconfirmed report indicates some Cuban counterinsurgency advisers have already arrived in Mozambique. [ ] 25X1

Analysts are awaiting results of the recent meeting in South Yemen of Mengistu, Qadhafi, and PDRY President Ali-Nasir. They expect that one result of the meeting may be increased cooperation against Somali President Siad. [ ] 25X1

Concern was also expressed that Zairian President Mobutu's position is weakening because of increased tribal and factional rivalry within his regime. The factional rivalry may have even more serious implications for the stability of the political system Mobutu has created than Zaire's desperate economic plight. [ ] 25X1

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